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SOURCE Glas, No 1429, 1950.SERBIAN ECONOMIC BUDGET REALIZED BY 103.1 PERCENT

On 27 January, the Vice Premier of Serbia, Jovan Veselinov reported on the economic budget before the sixth regular meeting of the National Skupstina of Serbia. He said that according to the report of the Federal Planning Commission 103.1 percent of the 1949 economic plan for Serbia was completed. This shows an increase of 12.2 percent as compared to 1948. The plan for industrial production of federal and republic significance was realized by 101.0 percent, which is 16.6 percent better than in 1948. The plan for forestry was realized by 95 percent, which is 15.1 percent better than in 1948. The plan for construction was realized by 93.6 percent, which is 14.5 better than in 1948. The plan for turnover of goods was realized by 105.4 percent, which is 12.2 percent better than in 1948. The agricultural areas of the state sector increased 22 percent in 1949, the number of cooperatives increased 388 percent, and the agricultural areas of cooperatives 424 percent.

In 1949, 13 percent more trees were felled and 31 percent more were transported in Serbia than in 1948. The realization of the 1949 plan for the lumber industry was 76 percent greater in value than in 1948.

The turnover in the retail net in Serbia improved by 2.5 billion dinars in 1949 was compared with 1948. The plan for the guaranteed supply was realized by 100.17 percent, commerce at tied prices by 100.77 percent, and free commerce by 100.36 percent.

By means of the guaranteed supply, consumers were given more consumers' goods in 1949 than in 1948, as can be seen from the following data: meat, 12,576 tons or 56.7 percent more; fats 5,806 tons or 41 percent more; sugar, 2,893 tons or 12.4 percent more; firewood, 512,842 square meters or 84.8 percent more; and coal, 64,900 tons or 51.1 percent more.

The guaranteed supply of certain items for consumers in 1949 was as follows (1948 = 100): flour 106.38 percent, textiles 100.94 percent, and shoes 106.15 percent.

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The 1949 plan for buying livestock for general consumption in Serbia was realized 102 percent, for buying pigs from individual producers 102.4 percent, for buying white grains 100 percent, and for buying wool 100.7 percent.

During a period of 10 months in 1949, Serbian industry acquired 628,064 new workers and lost 430,050 old workers. This means that only 31 percent of the original workers remained on their jobs. Only 32,424 women, or 8 percent of the total number of workers, are employed in Serbian enterprises at present.

This year's budget for Serbia, which amounts to 23,386,100,000 dinars, is 27 percent larger than the 1949 budget. Of the 1950 budget, 12,917,000,000 dinars will be spent on investments, and the rest is slated for the upkeep of the administration, schools, health institution, and roads. Two billion dinars are slated for capital construction of cooperatives. Coal mines and the electrical economy, previously under federal administration, have been returned to the republics.

The 1950 investment budget will be subdivided in the following manner: 6,774,879,000 dinars for projects of republic significance, 1,868,621,000 dinars for the autonomous oblasts and People's Councils, 2 billion dinars for the cooperative sector, 3,350,257,000 dinars for industry, 3,085,290,000 dinars for agriculture, 822,833,000 dinars for roads, 1,360,741,000 dinars for communal construction projects, and 724,627,000 dinars for culture and education.

Within the framework of industry, the electrical economy will receive 1,700,000,000 dinars and mining, 1,100,000,000 dinars. In 1950, the Federal Ministry for Mining will invest over 2½ billion dinars in Serbia for already existing nonferrous metal mines, as well as for those which are projected for 1950, and for the exploitation of petroleum in Serbia.

New enterprises for the production of lead, copper, zinc, and gold will be established.

Investments for Belgrade will be financed jointly by the federal and Serbian governments. Over 800 million dinars were slated for the construction of various projects, including Belgrade University.

The plan for capital construction in 1950 includes the completion of previously started industrial projects, the expansion and completion of the "Aleksandar Rankovic" Enterprise, and the construction of several new factories, such as a small tools factory, a woolen mill, a factory for earth colors, and a spare parts factory for transportation equipment. The coal mines at Kostolac, Kolubara, Aleksinac, Senj-Resava, and at Kosovo are slated to be completely mechanized in 1950.

Large investments are slated for the Serbian electrical economy, i.e., for power plants such as at Vlasina, Drina, Raska, Kostolac, Ovcara, Medjuvršje, Sokolovica, and at Sokolja. In 1950 the production of power in Serbia will be increased 20.5 percent in relation to 1949.

In addition to the 2 billion dinars earmarked by the 1950 budget, cooperatives will receive 3 billion dinars more according to the credit plan for 1950. Thus they are to get a total of 5 billion dinars in 1950.

The 1950 budget earmarked 1,228,330,000 dinars for repairing and constructing new roads in Serbia. In addition to this amount, the federal government will invest 200 million dinars for the construction of federal roads through Serbia. The 100 kilometers of roads which will be built by the Ministry of the Lumber Industry have not been included in the above amounts.

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The Kosmet, which is the most backward province in Serbia, will be given 56 percent of the investments earmarked for local industry. In addition to several small enterprises, a fairly large textile mill will be construction in the Kosmet this year.

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